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BRITAIN WANTS ALL PHASES DISCUSSED

CENSUS OF TROOPS NOT SUFFICIENT, SAYS BEVIN

SURRENDER OF SECURITY TO UNITED NATIONS

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.
MR ERNEST BEVIN, BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY, DURING THE RESUMED DEBATE BY THE POLITICAL COMMITTEE OF THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY ON RUSSIA'S PROPOSAL FOR A CENSUS OF TROOPS IN ENEMY AND NON-ENEMY COUNTRIES, REFUSED TO GIVE BRITAIN'S SUPPORT TO THE SOVIET PLAN UNLESS IT WAS CONSIDERED AS PART OF THE GENERAL QUESTION OF DISARMAMENT.

Mr Ernest Bevin began his speech by asking the committee to take into account the lessons of 1918 to 1940. "We cannot plunge into any action which would endanger our citizens without being sure that the new instrument will work."

"Mr Molotov has said that at a census of troops would have an important political effect. I ask is this being done for political effect, or for disarmament? I suggest that the Charter Article 43 does not deal with this resolution at all. It deals with the task which the United Nations is charged to perform for peace and security."

Britain was anxious that Article 43 be used to develop the structure which would get rid of the balances of power and of the tactic of a nerve war on small nations, which is going on today.

"Britain did not put a disarmament motion on the agenda, but we shall, I hope, unanimously agree to it. I regret that for reasons outside our control nearly a year has gone without the Military Staff Committee meeting effectively. Articles 25 and 47 lay down obligations in connection with planning for a regulation of armaments and possible disarmament."

My Government's view is that if this is taken as a single contribution, we cannot accept it, but we shall, I hope, unanimously agree to it. I regret that for reasons outside our control nearly a year has gone without the Military Staff Committee meeting effectively. Articles 25 and 47 lay down obligations in connection with planning for a regulation of armaments and possible disarmament."

"It is true that this motion of troops being in certain parts of the world represents one phase of this problem and probably agitates minds, but I do remind you that Hitler had no troops on any territory outside Germany. But that did not stop Hitler from building an army within Germany, which nearly brought the rest of the world down. Britain has gone through hell in this war for the last 30 years has

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French Drafting Compromise Plan For Disarmament

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.
The French delegation is considering convening a meeting of the heads of the Big Five delegations to draft a compromise plan for a settlement of differences between the Big Five on disarmament and troop census proposals, Reuters' correspondent learned today.

Following up to-day's exchanges between Mr Molotov and Mr Bevin, the French member of the Military Staff Committee told Reuters that the French delegation is working upon a plan whereby:

1. The General Assembly would go ahead with the collection of information regarding troops stationed outside their frontiers by the great powers as suggested by Mr Molotov.
2. The General Assembly would pledge itself to discuss the whole question of disarmament, including that of home forces maintained within the frontiers of each member of the United Nations.

Preserving Balance
The spokesman emphasized that until the United Nations and Security Council are strong enough to insure world collective security, the most important thing was to preserve the balance between the Great Powers, upon which the present

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PITCHED BATTLE IN THE STREETS OF HAIPHONG

Paris, Nov. 21.
The French Ministry for the Colonies announced today that French and Viet Nam (Annamite) troops battled for several hours in the streets of Haiphong in Northern Indo-China yesterday.

The "cease fire" was finally effective at 4.15 p.m., the Ministry said. The number of casualties was not disclosed.

"The incident started when Viet Nam troops fired on a French boat which had stopped a Chinese junk to confiscate its illegal cargo," the Ministry's communique said. "A pitched battle quickly ensued from the quay to the streets and a group of French soldiers were attacked."

"Fighting soon became general."

Threat To Greek Relations With Yugo-Slavia

LONDON, Nov. 21.
The official Yugo-Slav News Agency Tanjug, to-day declared that the Greek "calumnies" against Yugo-Slavia "threaten to render the pursuit of any kind of diplomatic relations between the two countries impossible."

This followed a statement by the Yugo-Slav press attache that "the latest outburst" of Greek official "calumnies" would bring diplomatic relations to an end.

Greek sources have accused the Yugo-Slav officials of aiding and harbouring Greek guerrillas in the border regions.

Yugo-Slavia withdrew her minister from Athens some time ago and there is only a Charge d'Affaires there now.

In Athens to-day, two newspapers—the Independent Liberal Eleutherio and the Communist Rizospastis—appeared with blank spaces on their front pages after confiscation of their first editions for defying the government ban on publication of a communique claiming to come from "headquarters of the Democratic forces in Northern Greece."

Gen Ventris, the Third Army Corps Commander-in-Chief, returned to his Salonika headquarters today after supervising the fighting against rebel forces in Mount Sikra region near the Yugo-Slav border and Greek Army Headquarters claimed that clearance operations in the hills of Zenna, near the frontier, were "virtually concluded" yesterday with Greek machine gun attacks on the "last rebel nucleus."

Meanwhile Reuters' Diplomatic Correspondent reports that the Greek Government's dossier on the alleged fighting along the northern frontier, handed last Monday to the British and United States ambassadors in Athens by Mr Constantin Tsaldaris, the Greek Premier, has now been forwarded to New York for consideration by Mr Ernest Bevin, it was authoritatively learned in London today.

Well informed Greek sources in London believe a copy has been supplied from Athens to the Greek delegation to the United Nations.—Reuters.

Treaty Fixing Delay Holds Up Demob Of British Troops

LONDON, Nov. 21.
The Prime Minister Mr Clement Attlee, answering a question in the House of Commons to-day about the rate of demobilisation of British forces, said that at the end of December, the number still in the forces would be 1,385,000—185,000 more than the target announced last February.

Mr Attlee said the target figure of 1,200,000 was put forward on the basis that certain conditions would have been got rid of in the course of the year.

The long delay over fixing the treaty had meant that British troops had been abroad longer than was expected.—Reuters.

ANTI-GOVERNMENT PLOT IN BANGKOK

Bangkok, Nov. 21.
The local press reported to-day that several Army and Air Force officers had been detained for investigation in an alleged plot to overthrow the government.

The officers' names were not disclosed and there was no official version, but one source said nine persons were being held.—United Press.

BULGAR CABINET RESIGNS

Sofia, Nov. 21.
Mr. Kimon Georgiev, Prime Minister of Bulgaria, tendered the resignation of his cabinet in the Grand National Assembly here to-day, and suggested postponement of the Assembly's session pending formation of a new cabinet.—Reuters.

LEWIS CITED FOR CONTEMPT OF COURT

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.
John L. Lewis, chief of the United Mine Workers, was cited for contempt of court to-day and ordered to appear in the Federal District Court on Monday to show cause why he should not be jailed or fined for refusing to call off the soft coal strike.

Cited with Lewis was the American Federation of Labour United Mine Workers Union which he heads and whose 400,000 soft coal miners walked out at midnight on Wednesday in defiance of the anti-strike injunction issued by the Federal Court on Monday.

Judge T. Arthur Goldsborough, who issued the original injunction and approved contempt proceedings, ruled that Lewis and the Union would have to stand trial on Wednesday, November 27, if they failed to clear themselves at Monday's hearing.

Judge Goldsborough approved the government's petition for a writ of habeas corpus from the Department of Justice, which was supported by affidavits from the Secretary of the Interior, Mr Julius Krug, the Secretary of War, Mr Robert Patterson, and six other Government agency heads.

Under Civil Charge
The Judge directed that Lewis and the UMW be brought into court on civil rather than criminal contempt charges. Under a civil charge, there is no limit to the jail sentence or fine which the Judge could impose.

CATC PLANE MAKES FORCED LANDING

NANKING, Nov. 21.
A Central Air Transport Corporation passenger plane made a forced landing at the Huangpu air strip this morning when it developed engine trouble after leaving from Hankow for Kungming. The crew and passengers are safe.—Central News.

whereas the criminal charge carries a maximum penalty of only \$1,000 fine or six months' imprisonment.

The Assistant Attorney General, Mr John F. Sweeney, set forth in the Government petition that Lewis and the UMW "willfully, wrongfully and deliberately disobeyed and violated" the temporary injunction issued on Monday.

Lewis' defence is expected to be that he did not order a strike but merely terminated UMW's wage contract with the Government. The Government charges that the contract termination notice actually was a strike call since soft coal mines operated on a "no contract no work" principle.

Initiation of the contempt proceedings may prove only a prelude to a more important Federal charge against Lewis—that he violated the Smith-Connally Act which outlaws strikes against Government-operated industries. The Government has run the soft coal mines since last May when it seized the pits because of the inability of Lewis and private mine owners to agree on a wage and hour contract.

Lewis did not appear in Court to-day. He remained in seclusion in his Colonial house at Alexandria, Virginia, where he went last night to see out the final hours before the start of the mine walkout.

Capt N. H. Collinson, USNR, administrator of bituminous mines under Mr Krug (Secretary of the Interior), charged in one affidavit that Lewis' contract termination notice constituted incitement to the UMW's 400,000 miners to strike against Government-operated industry.

Sympathy Strikes
A labour spokesman, however, predicted that the move against Lewis would cause resentment among striking miners and perhaps start a wave of sympathy walkouts in other basic industries.

The first sympathy strikes are already on in the Pennsylvania anthracite fields, the major Lewis stronghold, where more than 10,000 coal miners quit. Even before the Justice Department moved, other Federal agencies went into action to conserve the nation's scanty soft coal reserves for what may be a long siege. They started with the immediate brown-out of coal-consuming Federal office buildings throughout the country, to be followed, probably to-morrow, by semi-voluntary cuts in the use of manufactured gas and electricity in Eastern States.

The effects of the strike are also spreading overseas to European countries which are relying on American coal to tide them through the coming winter. An official estimate indicated that the nation has about 37,000,000 tons of bituminous coal on hand, equivalent to a 37-day supply. The Republic Steel Corporation announced that it would have to slash production schedules and lay off several thousand men this week because of the strike.—United Press.

Big Five Agree On Powers Of Trieste Governor

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.
The Big Five Foreign Ministers last night reached an agreement on the powers of the Trieste Governor in regard to foreign affairs and judiciary.

They agreed that the Governor shall have rights to determine that the free territory of Trieste shall pursue a foreign policy in conformity with its statute, constitution and laws. The Governor shall have rights to oppose any treaties he believes do not so conform.

The Foreign Ministers also agreed that the Governor shall have the right to appoint judges chosen from among candidates proposed by the Government Council or other persons after consultations with the Government Council. This procedure may be changed if the Trieste constitution makes the judges elective.

Britain and the United States wanted the Trieste constitution to be submitted to the Security Council for approval. This was opposed by Russia and eventually the Ministers agreed that the constitution should be approved by the Trieste Assembly and not by the Security Council.

The French delegate pointed out that the Governor always had the right to appeal to the Security Council on any point in the constitution. The Soviet proposal to create a "free port" in Trieste territory was agreed to by the other ministers, provided that the statute was drafted by the Council of Foreign Ministers.

Towards the end of the meeting last night, the Ministers touched on the Russian proposal for a customs union between Trieste and Yugo-Slavia and this is expected to be the main topic for discussion at today's meeting of the Foreign Ministers.

Discussions on Germany, which were supposed to begin yesterday, have been postponed and no new date has been fixed.—Reuters.

Ukrainian Delegate To UNO Wounded In Store Hold-Up

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.
M. Dmitri Manulsky, chief Ukrainian delegate to the United Nations, was wounded during the shooting of a Ukrainian delegate, an innocent bystander—during a Manhattan hold-up was a "political crime."

It was learned that the United States Government will issue a formal statement regretting the incident, which resulted in the hospitalisation with a thigh wound of Gregory Stankin early to-day.

M. Manulsky told the United Press that he was making an open investigation of the shooting, which he characterized as "political banditry" with a political motive.

The shooting occurred when two Ukrainian delegates entered a store during a hold-up. The police said the delegates were too slow in obeying the bandits' order to line up in front of the showcase. The Ukrainians apparently failed to understand the order.—United Press.

Gandhi's Experiment In Non-Violence Technique

Calcutta, Nov. 21.
Gandhi's followers went to-day as he left for Arramput—a riot devastated village of Eastern Bengal where Moslems are in the majority—with no guard against attacks by rioters.

He told his weeping followers before he set out that he had decided on this "new experiment in the technique of non-violence" in an effort to bring about peace between Hindus and Moslems.

All Gandhi's followers at Kozirkhil will follow his example by going singly or in small groups to live in other Moslem villages of Eastern Bengal.—Reuters.

Britain's Fine Record Of Recovery Stressed In Commons Debate

LONDON, Nov. 21.
Sir Stafford Cripps, President of the Board of Trade, claimed in the House of Commons to-night that few if any countries in the world would show better records of recovery than Britain.

Certainly, he said, that view had been expressed to him by a great number of foreigners who had been here during the last few months examining British industries.

Sir Stafford was replying to Opposition criticism of the Government's nationalisation plans which took the form of an amendment to a motion in reply to the King's speech and which asserted that the recovery of the nation would be hindered by further nationalisation schemes.

The amendment was defeated by 333 votes to 188.

Sir Stafford said that the only safeguard which existed to-day against unemployment was an expansionist outlook. That was why, as the Secretary for Overseas Trade had recently said, Britain must be on her guard for an appearance of slump conditions especially if they came from abroad.

He asked the House not to live in a fool's paradise thinking that no adverse conditions could develop, but rather to be fully aware of the obvious dangers so that their evil effect could be forestalled.

No Extreme Compulsion
"We are attempting, without extreme compulsion of the totalitarian state, to plan and organize our production so as to give a higher and more equal standard of life to our people."

"The fact that we do not apply extreme compulsion means it will take rather longer and that delay is well worth while if we are to preserve our democratic freedom as we have it."

Sir Stafford added: "We are going forward with our programme and we are confident that by so doing we are laying the right foundations upon which to build the future prosperity of our country."

Winding up for the Opposition, Mr W. E. Morrison said the Government would find the Opposition happily united before the matter of State monopoly. "I should have thought the Government supporters could in crisis, shelve their party doctrines until the nation was more out of the wood than it is to-day," he declared.

The Cotton Exchange
"No one who looked at the mandate given at the General Election could truthfully say that the nationalisation of the cotton exchange or that market of bulk buying by some Government commission was going to increase production, adding that there had been argument that there was an element of gambling in it, but everything transacted was a gamble of the justifications of exchange, said Mr Morrison, was that it took from the manufacturer's shoulders, the nazards and risks

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Lake Como "Monster" Sighted Again

Como, Nov. 21.
The "monster" of Lake Como was sighted again on Wednesday by three fishermen—Felice Patti, Fino Roncolli and Luigi Dent.

They saw it on the east side of Lake Como, north of the town of Como and their description included gleaming eyes, green scales or skin and black stripes down the body.

Some people who have seen the monster thought he was 40 yards long and others said it was only 12, but there were three fishermen said they could not say for sure. They were among the hunting parties organised by the towns of Gera, Colico and Polino, plus the Lecco fire brigade with its parties touring the lake hunting the monster day and night with weapons from pitchforks to shotguns.

Fishing on the lake has ceased. Dredge barges were working in the eastern shore in the hopes that the previous story by a hunter of wounding the monster are true and they can trap it.

The hunter was Amlecco Bolchini, who said he hit it with rifle shots. Six years ago a journalist, Remondino, said he saw the same monster.

Lake Como's eastern part is 1,400 feet deep and connects with an underground river whose source is unknown; the Monster may be hiding there.

The monster may be prehistoric but for years there have been stories of a gigantic carp living in the lake.—United Press.

TREATMENT OF INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.
Gen Jan Smuts, South Africa's Premier, agreed at a joint session of the Legal and Political committees of the United Nations to-night to a full discussion of India's complaint about the treatment of Indians in South Africa, "without admitting the right of the United Nations to intervene in this matter."

After asserting there had been grave exaggerations and misstatements of facts, Gen Smuts said: "The situation of Indians in the Union of South Africa does not call for any action on the part of this organization. It is my earnest submission to you that it is not merely a question affecting Indians in South Africa, or the immediate relation between the Government of India and the Union of South Africa."

"It is a question of competence of this organization to concern itself with the internal administration of member states."

"It raises the whole question of domestic jurisdiction, which is basic to the constitution of the United Nations. Interference by the United Nations in domestic affairs of member states is bound to lead to ultimate disaster for the organization and for the peace of the world."

Gen Smuts quoted Article 2, Paragraph 7 of the United Nations Charter that there should not be intervention in a matter essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state. "Every state has the right to live its own life in its own way as long as it does not infringe the equal right of other states to do the same and has jurisdiction over all persons and things within its territorial supremacy," he said.

Stating that interference by the United Nations in the domestic affairs of member states was "bound to lead to ultimate disaster for peace of the world," Gen Smuts urged that "serious consideration be given to the advisability of having an authoritative opinion from the International

(Continued on Page 4)

LEER THEATRE


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BRITAIN CAN MAKE IT!

SET like a jewel in the centre of London's museum-land—in it but not part of it—is one of the most brilliant exhibitions ever staged in the Metropolis. Nothing less like a museum can be imagined. Though it finds a temporary but friendly home in and Victoria and Albert Museum, the "Britain Can Make It" Exhibition, with its spotlighted halls and iridescent displays, projects the vitality of to-day and to-morrow. "Britain Can Make It" is exactly the right title for this exhibition, described by Sir Stafford Cripps, President of the Board of Trade, as "British industry's first great post-war gesture to the British people and the world."

Opened by His Majesty King George VI on September 24, the Exhibition approaches the question of post-war design from the point of view of the consumer—the man, woman and child of every country who can benefit by the overall development in amenities which the lessons of war have made possible.

Dress, fabrics, household furnishings, articles of sport and leisure—are staged in beautiful and appropriate settings to create a picture of the fuller and more gracious life of the future.

Designs for Everybody

IT IS SHOWN HOW British design and workmanship have been enlisted for the good of both the wealthy and the less wealthy. There are sleek, be-metalled kitchens for the home of the big business executive, and kitchens no less functional and labour-saving for the miner's cottage. The millionaire's baby could be no happier in his oaken throne than the clerk's son in the new baby-chair which incorporates an ironing-board and step-ladder.

There are new British designs for everybody—a streamlined lawn-mower, a pocket suitcase, a foolproof tin-opener, invented by a naval captain, hygienic teething beads for babies, juice-saucers treated by a refractory process used on Spitfire exhaust stubs, and other ideas too numerous for individual mention.

The Exhibition is not a Trade Fair, though there are information kiosks where visitors can make contact with individual manufacturers. It has been organized by the Council of Industrial Design, which came into being two years ago, when the war was at its height. Even then the Board of Trade realised the importance of consolidating victory at the earliest possible moment, and the exhibition, which has taken nearly a year to prepare, is the answer.

All exhibits have been selected on merit. No space has been sold. From the items submitted, totalling about 20,000, nearly 5,000 were chosen for display by twenty selection committees, including design experts, prominent retail buyers, architects, and representatives of public life.

Considerably more than forty per cent of the things shown are already reported available for export, with a further twenty per cent becoming so by the end of the year.

As part of the export drive, the British people are forgoing many of these comforts and luxuries for the time being; some thirty-six per cent of the exhibits can now be obtained in the home shops in limited quantities, and the figure may rise to fifty per cent by Christmas.

Meanwhile, many overseas visitors from the Empire, Europe, and North and South America have already made the trip through the kaleidoscopic passage-ways, a third of a mile in length, signposted by mechanical guides. At every turn there is a new surprise.

War to Peace
SURPRISE NUMBER ONE occurs in the first display—"From War to Peace." From a dim background of bomb-shattered London, pencils of light pick out new post-war inventions directly derived from their wartime counterparts. The aluminium ammunition-box from the Hurricane aircraft is transformed into all-aluminium perambulators, suitcases and saucepans.

Plastic gun-turrets are sublimated into dainty feminine shoes, automobile dashboards and radios; the featherweight wood Mosquito wing takes the same strains in a peacetime yacht; magnesium makes pots and

NEW ANTI-GAS COMPOUND

A new chemical compound, developed during the war as a protection against gas poisoning, has been found to be a powerful antidote against arsenic and mercury poisoning, reports United Press.

The compound known as British anti-Lewisite, or bal, was developed by Rudolf A. B. Professor of Bio-chemistry at Oxford University, from results of experiments made in fundamental bio-chemical research.

The compound, which has a sulphur base, can also be used in the treatment of syphilis and African sleeping sickness by arsenic compounds. In many cases, treatment by arsenic compounds has been prevented because of their toxic effect.

Gathered together at the Victoria and Albert Museum are nearly 6,000 different products which Britain's manufacturers are turning out for world markets—they cover all types of articles for industrial and everyday use. **ERNEST HUNTLEY** here takes you on a tour of this unusual exhibition.

panes; steel is converted into golf clubs.

The searchlights—turn on British packing materials that withstand damp and insect pests in the Malayan jungle and now enclose film-protected picnic lunches and "frozen" food for the day-after-to-morrow's dinner.

"Shop Window Street," entered next, looks like a silver-tinselled fair-ground under a dark-blue sky. Fluorescent daylight is directed on the displays, which set out nearly all the main commodities of the exhibition in suitable individual surroundings.

Quiz Bank

THE ENTRANCE to the street is paved with rubber, and here the visitor draws his plastic coins from the "Quiz Bank." These enable him to record his preferences for various exhibits. Photographs of three comparable articles are displayed in quiz boxes in different parts of the hall and under each picture is a slot. The visitor can thus register a "vote" for the design he favours most.

One of the most attractive displays in the hall is devoted to toys. A revolving spiral roundabout in aluminium and green and scarlet felt carries a number of small toys. Tinkling nursery music attracts attention to the toy theatre. Many of the toys are immediately available for both home and overseas markets.

Housewife's Dream

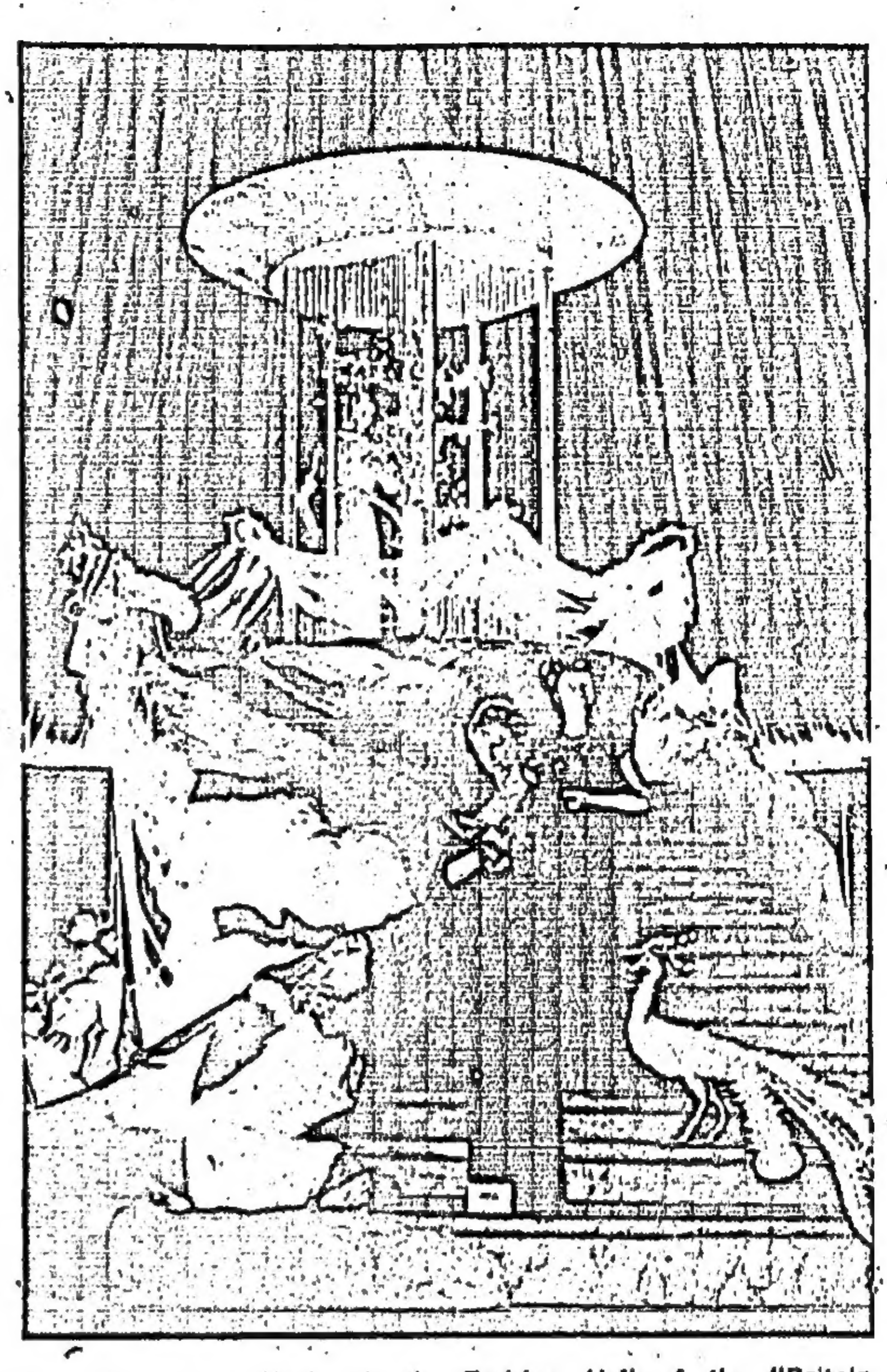
PACKAGING MATERIALS exhibited in the "Dressing the Goods" hall also largely available for home and abroad. They range from cosmetic packs to waterproof ice-cream containers and brewers' casks. A woollen pram rug wrapped in cellophane can be sent to a lucky child almost anywhere on earth.

"Heat, Light and Power" is the housewife's dream made tangible in the shape of cookers powered by liquid and solid fuel, electricity and gas—by wash boilers and multi-point water heaters, by thermostatically controlled irons and electric kettles. Most of these are ready for home and overseas, and others are promised for the New Year.

Some delay is inevitable with many of the beautiful furniture designs and furnishings fabrics. A considerable proportion of the furniture is, however, available for export, including fine specimens of English timbered dining tables and chairs.

Room Displays

PERHAPS THE MOST FASCINATING, and certainly the most comprehensive, of all the galleries is that devoted to Rooms. Here, in the glow of stage-lighting, all the things of the Exhibition are seen in their home or office settings. The underlying motif is that new materials, new manufacturing processes and new designs all mean changes for the better in the home, office or school. Kitchens can be pleasant places when equipped with time and energy savers like easily-cleaned cookers, water



Part of the central display in the Fashion Hall of the "Britain Can Make It" exhibition at the Victoria and Albert Museum. The whole of the central stand revolves, slowly showing one lovely gown after another.

heaters, washing machines and the latest domestic machinery.

Every room is designed to combine aesthetic appeal with the true functionalism that eliminates the superfluous while avoiding severity. This reaction from severity has been referred to by Sir Thomas Barlow, Chairman of the Council of Industrial Design.

"It is a reaction," he said, "from the severity and enforced simplicity of wartime. Not that there is any tendency towards vulgarity or over-decoration, but there is plenty of evidence of a healthy regard for freshness and colour."

Sir Thomas said he was especially interested to see this development in the younger school of British architects. Each was given a typical real life family group around which

to develop his design for the home of the future.

Britain can make a luxury bathroom, with fittings, immediately ready for home and overseas. Among its attractions are a white terrazzo floor divided with aluminium strips, combination water-taps, electric sun-lamp, electric clothes and hair driers, and bathroom fire.

The possessor might also own the kitchen devised for "the managing director of an engineering works, with University education; his wife lived in America for some years." This kitchen includes among its amenities a food-preparing machine, ready for export, equipped with mixing-bowl, butter and sponge beaters, two whisks, dough hook, marsh-mallow beater, potato peeler, ice-cream freezer, meat slicer, mincer, and two sausage funnels.

At the other end of the scale is the bedroom in a small house occupied by the family of a railway engineer on night work. A handy 4-ft. divan

with wool-cotton valance sets exactly the right note of comfort allied with space economy; even the radio is miniature.

Office Efficiency

FROM HOME, the Furnished Rooms switch us to the office. An administrative office is equipped with every conceivable aid to efficiency, from an intercommunication system with multi-coloured switches to tea trolleys for the typists. Next door is the Manager's Office, combining functional lay out with comfort in the shape of deep hide-covered chairs, drinks trolley, fluorescent lighting and electric space heater. Fresh from their wartime experiences, the radio and television manufacturers have produced a number of small and beautifully proportioned radio sets. One portable receiver which can be slung over the shoulder, resembles a hand-camera. Its design owes much to the lessons learnt when miniature transmitters no bigger than a biscuit-box were being parachuted to the resistance forces of Europe.

Ninety-per cent of the radio exhibits are ready for export at home and abroad. Television sets appear in new guises; one is tastefully incorporated in tubular steel construction.

Outstanding in its artistic treatment is the main dress display, occupying nearly a quarter of the exhibition. Alcoves round the walls have each been designed by a different artist with settings appropriate to specific groups of dresses—own and country wear, evening and day wear, indoors and out. Landscapes and seas purveying Covent Garden and Hyde Park make an apt background for the new creation by which British designers compete with the world in imagination and originality.

Men's Fashions

A MODERN SHOP INTERIOR is the setting for men's clothes and clothing accessories; and here the British tailoring tradition, led by Savile Row, is presented in everything from a dress suit to a fancy waistcoat.

Travel goods give scope for one of the most amusing sections of the exhibition. Every accessory to modern road, rail, air and sea travel is displayed, against the background of a railway station littered with luggage.

Perhaps the main purpose of this finely planned, finely executed exhibition is best summed up in the small gallery, explaining "What Industrial Design Means." It shows how British industrial designers have worked to create beautiful but serviceable designs for mass production, and how the materials and production processes have influenced their designs.

Birth of an Egg-cup

THE THEME is vividly illustrated in illuminated panels describing "The Birth of an Egg-cup." The hen is partly responsible; all bowls of all egg-cups must conform to the shape of her egg. The designer's job (in consultation with the factory management, engineers and scientists) is to decide the proportions, colour, texture and decoration of the egg-cup.

And what goes for egg-cups goes for all the manifold objects in this sumptuous and challenging exhibition. The qualities of design mentioned above, the factories have chosen fine materials and sound workmanship.

The assembly lines are full. Britain Can Make It.

According To Culbertson

(Copyright, 1946, by Ely Culbertson.)

In a great many cases declarers must rely on favourable breaks, but in a deal like to-day's it is merely a question of correct technique.

South, dealer.

Both sides vulnerable.

NORTH
♦ K J
♥ 5 3
♦ 10 7 5 2
♠ A Q 10 6 4

EAST
♦ Q 8 6
♥ K J 8 4
♦ A 3
♠ 8 7 2

SOUTH
♦ A 9 4 3
♥ A 7 6 2
♦ K Q 8
♠ K 3

The bidding was good. North did not make the common mistake of taking the no trump out to two clubs, which should be done only with a weak hand.

Unfortunately, South's play was not on a par with the bidding. West pined the diamond four; dummy played low, and East went in with

the ace. East returned the heart four; South ducked, and West won with the nine. West continued hearts, laying down the queen, which he was permitted to hold, and the next heart lead was taken by South.

Now the club king was cashed, followed by the ace and queen, but West showed out. South knew that if he gave up a club trick, to clear the suit, East would win (in all) one club, three hearts and the diamond ace, so rather than concede defeat, South entered his hand with a diamond and tried to finesse to the spade jack. When East pounced on this trick with the queen, he cashed his club jack and another heart, for a two-trick penalty.

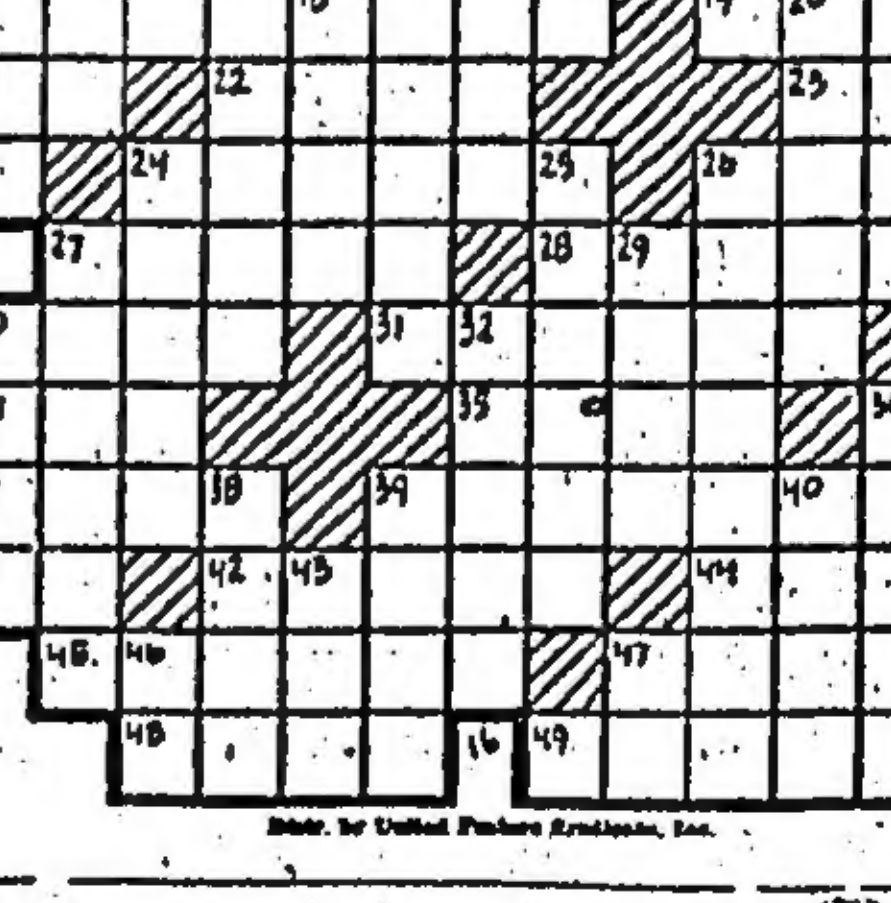
One slight change in declarer's technique would have made quite a difference! It was obvious that East had started with four hearts and no more than two diamonds. Thus, after taking the third round of hearts, South should have cashed one high diamond, to extract that suit from East if he still had a diamond, then thrown East in with the fourth heart. He would have to return a club or a spade, and by letting the lead ride to dummy, South would be assured of four club tricks or three spades, either of which would round out the contract.

Crossword Puzzle

ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE

ACROSS
1—Mare of punctuation
2—Light boat
3—Rough water in stream
4—Extinct wild ox
5—Ornate was one
6—Toward top
7—Dearest friend
8—Runners' goal
9—Famous
10—Ontario
11—Home guide
12—Bishop's halo
13—Baptismal bath

DOWN
1—Protestant's name
2—Winged pest
3—Famous
4—Sport
5—Price fixed
6—Flea of cloth
7—Divinity degree
8—Plant with aromatic seeds
9—Something that ails
10—Lying on back
11—Norwegian
12—To
13—Before (adv.)
14—Burrowing animal
15—Observed
16—Cherished
17—Tied up
18—Search
19—Meat fish
20—Jail (slang)
21—Worries
22—Debauch
23—River in Germany
24—Potato
25—Noise of surf on shore
26—Away from home
27—And (conj.)
28—Mistle (subst.)



NANCY Shuggo the Nose



MACARTHUR



COULD YA DO A QUICK ONE OF ME?



By Ernie Bushmiller



[illegible]

